

NUMBER 38.

Life is really too short for me to be able to waste half of it in waiting.

REPORTER.

J. S. SPIDEL, EDITOR.

CITY OF HENDERSON:

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1863.

TERMS:

One copy six months, \$1 00
One copy one year, 2 00
Clubs of five, one year, \$1 75 each.
Clubs of ten, one year, 1 50 each.
Clubs of twenty, and one to person sending club, 1 50 each.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

We have on hand, printed on excellent paper—

Magistrate's Executions, Summonses, Constable's Replevin Bonds, and are prepared to print to order, on short notice, legal blanks of every description.

Wheeler & Wilson's Family Sewing Machines have achieved a great reputation for their superiority over other machines. They are certainly very desirable in every well-regulated family. Possessing all the modern improvements, tuckers, hemmers, etc., they have no superior. See advertisement of the agent, M. B. Swain, in another column.

C. B. Richardson, publisher, New York, has just issued a book entitled "The First Year of the War," written by E. A. Pollard, editor of the Richmond Examiner, and B. M. DeWitt, of the Richmond Enquirer. The work is an exact reprint of the Southern edition, 1 vol., 8vo., bound in cloth, price \$2.00. Sent to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price. Read the advertisement.

On Sunday evening last a negro boy was riding up Elm street, when the horse became unmanageable and threw him to the ground so violently that one of his legs was broken.

Trustees of common school districts may find agreeable information in the notice of John McCullagh.

Our friend, N. V. Gerhart, has again arrived in our city with another stock of goods, which he has opened out in the old postoffice building. His stock embraces all kinds of dry-goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, tin-ware, etc.

Chas. H. Sandefur, formerly of this city, died at Camp Chase, Ohio, two or three days since. He is a son of Wm. H. Sandefur, of this place; enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861 and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Donelson; was exchanged, and then again taken prisoner during the five days fighting near Murfreesboro last winter. His body will be brought home for interment.

Jo. Stevens has opened a confectionary and pastry shop in the little brick, across the street from the southern corner of Alves' grove. He does things up in nice order, and we trust will secure many customers.

Arrest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

A Cincinnati telegram of May 5th says: "The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham was arrested at his residence in Dayton between one and two o'clock this morning by a detachment of United States soldiers from this city. The soldiers were obliged to batter down two or three doors before they could reach his room. His friends had the fire-bells rung, and an attempt was made to rally a force for a rescue, but it could not be obtained in time. There is a good deal of talk on the streets of Dayton this morning, but not much excitement."

The report about the shooting of Gen. Bragg by Gen. Breckinridge was a sensational lie.

The Big Grey Eagle was down yesterday evening on time. She is decidedly one of the best boats on the Ohio. Her officers are all clever gentlemen, and ever assiduous in their attentions to passengers. Her success in business is the surest evidence of her popularity. We have traveled on the Big Eagle and know whereof we speak. She was built expressly for this trade and is a permanent "institution" between here and Louisville. She has won the appellation of "Kentucky's favorite." Long may she maintain it. She leaves our wharf every Wednesday and Saturday evening.

One hundred and eighty-seven prisoners of war will be sent to Baltimore from this city to-day.

Another great battle may be expected at Murfreesboro at any time. It is announced that the Confederates have made an advance towards the Federal works. Gen. Rosecrans has a large and well appointed army, and is doubtless well prepared for the impending conflict. It is stated that Bragg has received considerable reinforcements, and, under the direction of Gen. Joe Johnston, presents a front formidable in proportions. A victory or a defeat awaits the distinguished Generals commanding the respective armies. The battle alone can determine the successful officer.

BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

The telegraphic dispatches for two or three days have given various accounts fighting at Fredericksburg, Va. There is nothing very definite, however, in any of them, all being "specials." We have seen no official dispatches giving any account of the fight. It is announced that the Government is not ready for the news to be made public. The latest news is to the effect that Gen. Lee's army is cut off, the Federals being both in his front and rear, with high hopes of defeating him. We await further events before devoting much space to the special accounts.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type we have received a later dispatch, which will be found under the proper head.

The General Association of Kentucky Baptists met at Shelbyville on Friday, May 1st. The attendance was very fair, considering the times, there being fifty-one ministers present. The introductory sermon was preached by Elder G. C. Lottimer, of Walnut Street Baptist Church, Louisville, on Friday night. The Association collected \$222.40 for Foreign Missions. On Saturday morning the church was dedicated—sermon by Eld. Wm. Vaughn. The church building is one of the finest in the State. There was subscribed and collected on the occasion \$2,200, to relieve the church of its indebtedness. The most perfect harmony prevailed. No asperity or bitter feeling could be discovered on account of political opinions—they were assembled as a band of Christians, and fully discharged the duties which devolved upon them as preachers of the Gospel. The other denominations of Shelbyville threw the doors of their churches open to the Baptists, who occupied all the pulpits in the place. This Christian courtesy is right and proper, and manifests a brotherly fellowship worthy of all commendation. The Association adjourned on Saturday at 5 o'clock, P. M., to meet at Bardonia on May 1st, 1864.

LIBERTY.—J. B. Archer's boat, Liberty, is one of the fastest boats out. She is on the regular mail line between Louisville and Memphis. She will be at our wharf next Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M., for Louisville. Capt. Archer is well and favorably known to our citizens as a good officer and clever gentleman. George O. Hart presides at the desk. Success to the Liberty.

Governor of Kentucky.—Hon. Joshua F. Bell has declined the nomination of the Union State Convention for the office of Governor of Kentucky.

The Union Central Committee, of which Hon. James Guthrie is Chairman, have nominated Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette as a candidate for the Governorship in place of Mr. Bell.

We clip the following paragraphs from the Louisville Journal of Tuesday, 5th inst.:

The following ladies were notified yesterday to prepare to go within the Confederate lines by the 13th inst.: Mrs. Chas. Johnson, wife of Lieut. Col. Johnson, A. A. G. to Gen. Bragg; Mrs. Susan Burns, wife of Captain Jas. Burns, of the Confederate army; and Mrs. Joyce, wife of Judge Joyce, formerly of this city.

John B. Foreman was sent across the river yesterday with instructions to take up his residence there during the war, and not return, on penalty of death, should he violate the order.

The troops in Kentucky, other than those belonging to the Ninth Army Corps, are to be organized into the Twenty-third Army Corps, to be commanded by Gen. Harshbarger.

Twenty-seven men were arrested in Centerville, Indiana, on Saturday, by the sheriff of the county, for manifesting symptoms of disloyalty, and placed in jail. It is said that they were armed and disturbing the peace.

Thomas M. Campbell, late of the Confederate army, will be executed, in accordance with the sentence of the court-martial, on the 5th inst., at Cincinnati. He was convicted of having acted in the capacity of a spy for the rebels.

Mr. Rose was released from the Military Prison yesterday upon taking the oath and giving bond in the sum of \$5,000.

One hundred and eighty-seven prisoners of war will be sent to Baltimore from this city to-day.

J. H. Covington and Robt. Howe, deserters from the rebel army, were sent across the river yesterday to remain during the war, on penalty of death, should they return.

THE FIGHT IN MONTICELLO, KY.—A day or two since, Gen. Carter crossed the Cumberland below Somerset, and attacked the rebels at Monticello, Wayne county, driving them out of the town, the enemy fleeing by two roads, some taking the Albany and others the Jamestown road. The Federal forces followed the enemy out the Albany road four miles, and those out the Jamestown road eight miles. The enemy it is said, lost eight men killed, several wounded, and many taken prisoners, among the latter being two commissioned officers. The Federals sustained no loss whatever.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

For the Henderson Reporter.

THE RESULT OF EMANCIPATION.

As emancipation is no longer a question in the future, but a result which in the changes of human events is being accomplished, it may not be uninteresting to the general reader to learn something in regard to freeing the blacks in other countries.

A practical demonstration must certainly be regarded as a surer method of arriving at the truth than any theory however plausible.

The question of emancipating the blacks in the West Indies was long agitated in Great Britain before any steps were taken to change the system of labor. The champions of freedom argued that by conferring the status of a citizen on the black man he would, thereby, not only be elevated from the degraded position of servitude, but it would also be the means of bringing into active operation the native powers of the mind; that it would lead to virtue, industry and a proper regard for self—that it would develop that self-moving power which every where marks the course of the Caucasian as he advances in the family. This was the theory of Mansfield, Sharp, and others. The candid mind must acknowledge that it was, to say the least of it, worth a trial. If all could be accomplished that these champions claimed, a problem of inestimable importance to the human family would be solved.

The destiny of a race turning on a single point, namely, a self-sustaining energy, is a question of no small importance. The trial was made, and the results are now before the world. It was a fruitless circumstance, too, that the test was made in a climate the most admirably adapted to the constitution, habits, and taste of the African. With a climate the most salubrious, and a soil which almost yielded spontaneously many of the exporting products; with a country already reclaimed from its natural state; with the various appliances of art for the preparation of the products of the soil for the market; with scores of ships ready to convey every pound of cotton, sugar or coffee to any port in the known world; and last, with a long experience in the cultivation of tropical products, which in itself, is always regarded as a powerful auxiliary in any department of labor. With all these, I say, at his hand, the free black of the Caribbean Islands began to test the problem under as favorable circumstances as could possibly be imagined.

The improvements which it took the nations of Europe thousands of years to discover were placed at the disposal of the emancipated blacks in a single day. Without any effort of his own he had preachers and teachers, who plied their various arts with a zeal that would have done credit to a Loyola.

One quarter of a century has now tested the capability of the African to advance in the great march of civilization. The natural resources of his mind have had a fair trial, and we are no longer left to the vagaries of theorists and philanthropists, who would claim anything or everything for this species of the human race.

I find in the late valuable work of Mr. Christy that he selects Jamaica from among the other British West-India Islands, as the one in which can be seen more particularly the results of emancipation. This is done, as he says, because it "is by far the largest of the whole group, and has been unaffected by great density of population, or the introduction of coolie labor." He then gives a table showing the difference in the export in the article of sugar, this being the chief product of commerce in the Island.

It will be important for the reader to bear in mind that in the year 1808 the slave trade was prohibited, and that the emancipation bill passed in 1833, to take partial effect the following year. From 1834 to 1838 the quondam slaves were to serve as apprentices, after which date they were entirely free. The intelligent reader will at once be able to compare the figures of the subjoined table, which I have taken from the work above referred to:

It will be observed here that the most prosperous year after emancipation was 1835. But even this year is not a test of

a free system of labor, for the blacks were yet to a certain degree under the control of the master. But even throwing this year in the annual average of the sugar crop will not exceed twenty-five million pounds, whereas an average of the crop under slavery will amount to about fifty millions. This deficiency was not confined to the sugar crop. The cotton interest suffered in the same ratio; the exports of this article being in 1800 seventeen million of pounds, and in the year 1840 only 427,000.

The above figures show conclusively that the agricultural interests of Jamaica suffered a ruinous decline since the date of emancipation. But we are not entirely dependent on bare figures to carry an idea of the economic condition of the Island.

Mr. Christy draws copiously from the writings of men who have themselves visited the West-India Islands. He gives the following as the language of Mr. Biglow, of the New York Evening Post, in regard to the ruinous decline of the agricultural interests of Jamaica:

"The decline has been going on from year to year, daily becoming more alarming until at length the Island has reached what would appear to be the last profound of distress and misery—when thousands of people do not know when they rise in the morning when or in which manner they are to procure bread for the day."

Again Mr. Christy quotes from the London Times, on the emancipation of Jamaica:

"The negro has not acquired with his freedom any habits of industry or morality. His independence is little better than that of an uncaptured brute. Having accepted few of the restraints of civilization he is amenable to few of its necessities; and the wants of his nature are so easily satisfied that at the current rate of wages he is called upon for nothing but squalid and desultory exertion. The blacks, therefore, instead of becoming intelligent husbandmen have become vagrants and squatters, and it is now apprehended that with the failure of cultivation in the Island will come the failure of its resources for instructing and controlling its population. So imminent does this consummation appear that memorials have been signed by classes of colonial societies, hitherto standing aloof from politics, and not only the bench and the bar, but the bishop, clergy, and ministers of all denominations in the Island, with-out exception, have recorded their conviction that in the absence of timely relief the religious and educational institutions of the Island must be abandoned, and the masses of the population retrograde to barbarism."

From the above it is evident that the British soon discovered the fruitlessness of free African labor. The theorists had deceived the people, as they usually do, and the latter were compelled to devise some scheme by which they could extricate themselves from the precarious condition in which they were so unwittingly placed. British revenue and commerce were suffering. The lash could no longer be applied to the negro to make him work. No moral incentive was sufficiently powerful to infuse a spirit of industry into the race. An expedient at length suggested itself. The over-crowded cities of China and India promised a relief. Coolies were imported and the most fertile islands in the world saved from impending ruin and desolation.

As before stated, but few coolies have been imported into Jamaica. The result therefore of emancipation is more observable here than in any of the other British West India Islands. In the fate of Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, we may read the future of New Orleans, Charleston, or any of the flourishing cities of the Southern States. "If the city of Kingston be taken as an illustration of the prosperity of Jamaica, the visitor will arrive at a more deplorable conclusion than those pointed out by commercial statistics. It seems like a romance to read to-day in the capital of Jamaica the account of that capital's former splendor. Its magnificent churches, now time-worn and decayed are scarcely superior to the stables of some Fifth Avenue magnate. There is not a house in the city in decent repair; not one that looks as though it could withstand a respectable breeze; not a wharf in good order; not a street that can exhibit a square yard of pavement; no side-walks; no drainages; scanty water; no light. The same picture of neglect meets one every where. The streets are filthy, the beach lots more so, and the commonest laws of health totally disregarded. Wreck and ruin, destitution and neglect. There is nothing new in Kingston. The people, their horses, their houses and all that belongs to them, look old and worn. There are no improvements to be noted; not a device, ornament, or conceit of any kind, to indicate the presence of taste or refinement. The inhabitants, taken en masse, are steeped to the eye-lids in immorality; promiscuous intercourse of the sexes is the rule; the population shows an unnatural decrease; illegitimacy exceeds legitimacy; abortion and infanticide are not unknown. The marks of a helpless poverty are upon the

faces of the people whom you meet, in their dress, in their very gait. Have I described a God-forsaken place, in which no one seems to take any interest, without life and without energy, old and dilapidated, sickly and filthy, cast away from the anchorage of sound morality, of reason and common sense? Then verily have I described Kingston in 1860."

The fate of Kingston will be the fate of every Southern city whenever the cotton, sugar and rice interests are dependent on free African labor. The greatest wonder of the age is, how any, with the fate of those islands before them, can be found to advocate, as an economic advantage, a free system of labor. No one who has observed the condition of the African in the Northern States, or in Canada, but must be convinced at once of the futility of depending on this class, other than in involuntary servitude, for the production of any great staple article of commerce.

A miserable patch of corn, a dilapidated hut, through which the smoke permeates in a thousand variegated directions, whose roof neither furnishes protection from the blistering rays of the sun in summer, nor the snows and rain in winter, a spring-halt or spavined horse, a few pigs and poultry, are the usual characteristics which distinguish the free African husbandman. He is still more degraded and thriftless in the towns and cities.

Here he must work, steal, or starve. He sometimes works, but prefers stealing, and occasionally starves. He accepts nearly all the vices of the age, and discards the virtues; his resort is in the dram-shop, and not in the church; he is besotted and ignorant, seemingly without the capacity or will to elevate himself to that standard of intelligence and usefulness which so particularly distinguish other types of the human family. It seems impossible to stimulate him to energy. The Canadian government has even donated lands to those who may choose to become farmers. This, too, has failed of bearing any fruitful result. The blacks are mere squatters, without the industry to make a respectable livelihood, and not unfrequently may be found roaming over the country earning a few shillings, which is usually spent for gaudy trinkets to adorn their persons. Their homes, miserable as they are, as well as their families, are neglected, while the male population at length drag out a miserable existence in the county gaol or house of correction. Such has been the fate of thousands of Africans set free, and such will be the inevitable fate of tens of thousands more, who are or will be free. How, then, can the most sanguine advocate of emancipation hope for success?

The Utopian dreams of the advocates of West India emancipation have vanished as the cloud that skims the bosom of the majestic ocean, and the dreams of the American emancipationists will vanish amid the crumbling ruins of a glorious empire.

The Japan or Virginia—Her Armament—An Accident on Board.

[Plymouth (April 12) Correspondence of London Shipping Gazette.]

The screw steamer Japan, that put in here yesterday, brings decisive and important information in reference to the large iron steamship that left Greenock on April 21, under the name of the Japan, and was said to be proceeding on a voyage to the China Seas. Rumor then attributed her proclaimed voyage to be only a blind, and her real intention to be to fly the Confederate flag. The Alar's news confirms this rumor.

The Japan is an iron-built ship, laid down to very fine lines for speed, about six hundred tons, and having engines of from about two hundred to two hundred and fifty horse power. She has all the fittings for carrying heavy guns, shot and shell, and left Greenock with over one hundred men, who were all shipped at very high wages, and in perfect cognizance of the real intention of their voyage. At the Shipping Master's office in Greenock, they were shipped for two years for a voyage to Shanghai, Hong Kong, and all intermediate ports. After they had proceeded to sea another set of articles were produced by the Captain, in which it was stipulated that they should fly the Confederate flag, and assist in capturing and destroying all Federal vessels with whom they might fall in. Thirteen only of the crew excepted to signing the new articles, and their alleged reason was that they thought they were to have higher wages. This was considered on board to be an excuse, as it was well-known among them what were the wages offered. The Captain, however, stated that he had no wish to take any man with him against his will, and landed these hands here by the Alar.

From Greenock the Japan proceeded to a creek on the coast of France, east of the Channel Islands. The Alar, that has been for several years a regular trader between New Haven and St. Malo and the Channel Islands, took on board at New Haven nearly 100 tons of goods, in cases, and cleared for St. Malo. These goods consisted of twelve Whitworth guns, ten 40-pounders, and two 100-pounders, with a large quantity of powder, shot and shell, and some provisions. She proceeded to the coast of France, and was there joined by the Japan and a French pilot. The two vessels ran in and anchored in the creek, where the transship-

ment of the goods between the two vessels took place during two nights. The Japan then left, and afterward the Alar, the latter vessel being watched off the coast by a French frigate. The Alar lay two days in the channel before she made for this port. In addition to the thirteen dissatisfied seamen, she also landed two of the Japan's stokers, who were severely scolded by the bursting of one of her condensers. The Japan is now sailing under another name, said to be the Virginia.

The custom authorities here inquired into the circumstances attending the Alar's voyage; but, not deeming themselves justified in detaining her, she was yesterday afternoon allowed to proceed, and she left for the eastward. The men report that on board the Japan everything is done to make the crew comfortable. Provisions of a high class and every accommodation are freely supplied.

The crew are all picked men, and, in addition to being good seamen, the majority of them are old hands at the gun-drill. The names of the officers are unknown, their present cognomens being considered mere pseudonyms.

A Gallant Deed and a Chivalrous Return.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

In the recent movement of Stoneman's cavalry the advance was led by Lieut. Paine, of the 1st Maine cavalry. Being separated by a considerable distance from the main body, he encountered a superior force of rebel cavalry, and his whole party were taken prisoners. They were hurried off as rapidly as possible to get them out of the way of our advancing force, and in crossing a rapid and deep stream, Lieut. Henry, commanding the rebel force, was swept off his horse. As none of his men seemed to think or care any thing about saving him, his prisoner, Lieut. Paine, leaped off his horse seized the drowning man by the collar, swam ashore with him, and saved his life, thus literally capturing his captor. He was sent to Richmond with the rest of the prisoners, and the facts being made known to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, he wrote a statement of them to Gen. Windeyer, the Provost Marshal of Richmond, who ordered the instant release of Lieut. Paine, without even parole, promise or condition, and, we presume, with the compliments of the Confederacy. He arrived in Washington on Saturday last. This act of generosity, as well as justice, must command our highest admiration. There is some hope for men who can behave in such a manner.

But the strangest part of the story is yet to come. Lieut. Paine, on arriving in Washington, learned that the officer whose life he had thus gallantly saved, had since been taken prisoner by our forces, and had just been confined in the Old Capitol Prison. At the last we heard of him he was on his way to Gen. Martindale's headquarters to obtain a pass to visit the beneficiary and benefactor. Such are the vicissitudes of war. We could not help thinking, when we heard the story, of the profound observation of Mrs. Gimp, "Such is life, vich likavaya is the best of all things heartily." We leave it to casuists to determine whether, when these two gallant soldiers meet on the battle-field, they should fight like enemies or embrace like Christians. For our part, we do not believe their swords will be any the less sharp, nor their zeal any the less determined, for this hazardous exchange of soldierly courtesy.

THE WRECK OF THE ANGLO-SAXON—

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN LIVES AND THE MAILS LOST.—Montreal April 29.—A dispatch from the mail office on the Anglo-Saxon says all the mails are lost, and that 237 lives are lost out of a total of 445 souls.

This terrible disaster would undoubtedly have been avoided but for the unaccountable refusal of the British Government to permit the Associated Press, New York Under-writers' Transatlantic Steamship Companies, and other parties in New York, to place one of Daboll's powerful air trumpets at Cape Race, which could be distinctly heard in foggy weather from six to ten miles at sea, and would save millions of property and hundreds of lives.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP.

The new internal revenue stamp invented by Commissioner Lewis, and probably to be adopted in place of those now in use, will have a border around the vignette, on which are to be printed, at the top, figures representing three or four years, '63, '64, '65, and on the bottom the names of the months, and figures for the days, from 1 to 30.—The method of cancellation will be to cut out with a knife, before affixing a stamp, the whole border, except the letters and figures representing the date at which the instrument is issued. This will, of course, render the use of a stamp twice impossible. Stamps of a similar character have been suggested for postage. The frauds upon the Treasury, under the present system of revenue stamps, are very great.

WHEAT.—Late sown winter wheat, in many localities in our county, looks badly. The freezing and thawing weather of early spring operated most unfavorably, throwing out and freezing the roots of the germ so effectually as to deprive them of vitality. This is the case with many acres in the townships of Wright, Tallmadge and other eastern townships of the county. Early sown wheat looks better.

Our farmers, however, are very busy sowing spring wheat. An unusually large breadth of land is being devoted to such purpose, the advance tariff of prices prompting to a most vigorous action in that direction.—Grand Haven (Michigan) News, April 29.

ARAB VALOR AND STRATEGY.

The Moslem conquerors, having taken Bosra, proceeded to lay siege to Damascus. That beautiful Syrian city was strongly garrisoned, and the Emperor Heraclius sent five thousand disciplined troops to his relief. But the Christian leaders quarreled among themselves, as usual, and brought defeat upon their cause.

The Emperor then sent away an army of a hundred thousand men to cope with the besiegers, who numbered less than fifty thousand; but such was the valor and fanatic fury of these wild children of the desert, and such their skill in attack and retreat, that they fell upon the Christian hosts and routed them with immense slaughter.

Heraclius again raised an army of seventy thousand men and sent them under the same commander, Werdan, to relieve the besieged city. The Arabs advanced to meet him.

"Who will go and bring me tidings of the enemy?" said Khaled, the terrible Arab chief.

And his friend, the valiant Derar, answered:

"I will go."

He departed, and, hovering before the army of Werdan, on his fleet Arab charger, was descried and pursued by thirty horsemen.

Derar feigned to fly; but when he saw the horsemen separated in the pursuit he turned, and, receiving them one after another on the point of his lance, slew seventeen of them successively, and then escaped unharméd to Khaled.

Perceiving what a foe he had to deal with Werdan resolved to subdue him by stratagem. Accordingly, when the adverse hosts were drawn up in battle array, he sent a messenger to the Arab leader.

Now this messenger was a traitor at heart—one of those men who were averse to carrying on the war against their misguided Southern brethren, the Arabs.

"I am sent by Werdan," said he to Khaled, "to invite you to meet him tomorrow morning, singly, to treat of terms of peace. Such is my errand. But beware, O Khaled! for ten chosen men will be stationed in the night near the place of conference, to surprise and kill thee."

He then put the Arab in possession of all the particulars of the intended act of perfidy, and, having received assurances of protection for himself and family, returned to Werdan with the intelligence that the proposal for a "peace conference" was accepted.

Such was the stratagem in those days; an art in which no wily Arab was to be outdone by a Christian.

At midnight Khaled's bosom friend, Derar, with nine companions, left the camp, came by stealth upon the ten ambushed soldiers of Werdan, found them asleep, cut off their heads, and disguising themselves in their clothes, took their places.

So it happened that when Werdan arrived at the appointed time to confer with Khaled he saw the familiar dress of his chosen warriors, and, supposing all was as he desired, advanced confidently and confronted his intended victim.

But the ten ambushed men, rising up at the moment agreed upon, made a strange mistake! Instead of taking Khaled's head they struck off that of Werdan himself; a turn of affairs that filled the Christian army with such panic that it was easily routed in a great battle which decided the fate of Damascus.

THE TRUTHFUL WOMAN.—Mighty is the moral influence of the truthful and sincere woman—she whose character is crystal clear, without fold and without waxen mask. In the neighborhood where she lives she has ever the casting vote in favor of men and measures, while her disapprobation is accepted as the judgment of one whose truthfulness gives her insight; and her very prejudices are listened to with respect, and suffered to carry weight. Sincerity is one of the qualities absolutely necessary in love and friendship. Though her nature be of the tenderest, her sympathies warm as sunshine, and her compassion soft as swan's down, yet if our friend has not sincerity her gold is but burnished brass, and her music soft-voiced discord. Of what healing power her tenderness, of what balm her pity, if only a trick of temperament—an easy play of eye and muscle, with no soul beneath—a mere surface-stirring of shallow waters, with no depth or source below? Does it not help one much to hear friendly words warmly spoken, and sympathies prodigally offered, and to know that in half an hour afterwards we shall be laughed at or betrayed—all those gracious praises, like summer flowers uprooted, lying withering on her lips beneath the blight of her untruth?

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Among some of the South Sea Islanders the compound word for Hope is beautifully expressive. It is MANA-LONA, or swimming-thought—faith floating and keeping its head aloft above water, when all the waves and billows are going over—a strikingly beautiful definition of Hope, worthy to be set down along with the answer which a deaf and dumb person wrote with his pencil, in reply to the question: "What is your idea of forgiveness?" "It is the odor which flowers yield when trampled on."

When Gen. Butler was at Fortress Monroe he was puzzled to discover how the men got so outrageously and regularly drunk, until it was observed that they seemed to hold their guns up very straight, and upon an examination being made, it was found that every gun-barrel was filled with whisky.

Adam was fond of his joke, and when he saw his sons and daughters marrying one another, he dryly remarked to Eve, that if there had been no apple, there would have been no pairing.

A friend in the country sends us the following:

A young minister went out to preach, and observed during his discourse a lady who seemed to be much affected. After meeting, he concluded to pay her a visit, and see what were the impressions of her mind. He approached her thus:

"Well madam, what were you so affected about during preaching to-day?"

"Lah me," said the lady, "I'll tell you. About six years ago me and my husband moved to this place, and all the property we had was a jackass. Husband he died, and me and the beast were all left alone. At last the beast died; and to tell you the truth, your voice put me so much in mind of that dear old critter, that I couldn't help takin' on and cryin' about it, right in meetin'."

The minister was satisfied, and axed no more questions.

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.—Kingsley gives his evidence on this disputed point. He thus declares: "There is no pleasure that I have experienced—like a child's midsummer holiday—the time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go away up the brook, and take our dinners with us, and come home at night tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nosegay, three little trout, and one shoe, the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down with all hands out of soundings. How poor our Derbydays, our Greenwich dinners, our evening parties, where there are plenty of nice girls after that! Depend upon it, a man never experiences such pleasures or grief after fourteen as he does before, unless, in some cases, in his first love-making, the sensation is new to him."

An honest son of Erin, green from his peregrinations, put his head into a lawyer's office and asked the inmate:

"An' what do you sell here?"

"Blockheads," replied the limb of the law.

"Oh, thin, to be sure, said Pat, it is a good trade, for I see there is but one of them left."

A friend of a soldier who is suffering from a wound that may cause him to be a cripple for life, the other day said to him:

"Well, Tom, do you feel like going back into the army, when you shall have recovered from the effects of your wound?"

The soldier thought a moment, and then replied:

"No, not unless I could go back either as an officer or as a nigger."

An Irishman direct from the sod had got into a mess, and was knocked down.

"An' sure you won't be afeer batin' a man when he's down?" said Pat.

"Certainly not," said his antagonist.

"Faix, then," said Pat, "an' sure I'll just lay where I am."

A Quakeress, jealous of her husband watching him one morning, discovered him kissing the servant girl. Broadbrim saw the face of his wife through the half opened door, and in a very quiet, calculating manner, said:

"Betsy, thee had better quit peeping or thee will cause a disturbance in this family, thee will."

"Why, my dear child," said an anxious mother to a bright-eyed little girl, "what has become of your hoops?"

"Why, ma, I don't mean to wear 'em, any more."

"Why not, child?"

"Because father says there is a tax on 'em, and I do not want the tacks to scratch me!"

The best proof that night air, in itself, is wholesome, may be found in the fact that even delicate persons can, with perfect impunity, sleep with their windows open. And I see that practice commended in medical journals. The unhealthful time to be out is just after sunset; yet that is precisely the time which the fashionable part of our population seem to prefer for exercise.

What is the difference between the Prince of Wales and the water of a fountain? One is heir to the throne and the other is thrown to the air.

Why is an elephant like a brick? Because it can't climb a tree.

HENDERSON WAGON AND PLOW FACTORY.

Agricultural Implements

Of all kinds made to order.

Plows, Wagons, Plow Handles,

Plow Beams and Wagon

Fellows.

Made of the very best material, constantly on hand and for sale.

IRON & STEEL

ALSO FOR SALE.

Highest cash price paid for old iron, brass, copper and tags. A. O. BROAD.

Henderson, Ky., Feb. 12th, 1863.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

My stock of Liquors is very large, consisting of fine French Brandy, imported direct from Europe; Apple and Peach Brandy, Cassia, Madeira, Blackberry and Raspberry Brandy; Holland Gin, Rum, Bourbon and Rye Whisky, Port and Sherry Wine, Rhine Wine, Bitters.

The attention of country merchants is especially called to this branch of my business.

Oct. 2, 1862. B. KOLTINSKY,

T. L. NORRIS.....E. L. STARLING, JR.

NORRIS & STARLING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

MAIN STREET,

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF,

Wood, Willow and Hollow Ware,

Nails, Iron, Steel and Hardware,

TWINE, CORDAGE,

&c., &c., &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE bought at highest market prices, or exchanged for merchandise.

Having sold my stock of Groceries to Messrs. Norris & Starling, I cheerfully recommend them to my old patrons and friends, and solicit for them the patronage so liberally bestowed on me.

In retiring from the Grocery business, I return thanks to the community for the patronage I have received through many years, and ask those having unsettled claims to call and see me, as I am anxious to close up my business.

R. G. BEVERLEY.

Henderson, March 19, 1863.

Henderson Female COLLEGE!

H. B. PARSONS, A. M.,

PRESIDENT.

THIS institution will commence its third session of ten months on Monday, September 1st, 1862.

The following lists will represent charges for the respective branches taught in this institution:

Academical branches, including the entire Mathematical course.....\$50 00

Latin.....30 00

Greek.....20 00

French.....20 00

Students taking the entire Collegiate course.....70 00

The above has reference to a session of ten months.

Proper deductions will be made in case of protracted illness on the part of pupils.

Each Student will be charged \$1 for incidental expenses.

Henderson, June 26, 1862.—y

PUBLIC, ATTENTION!

I. RITTENBERG

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public he has a newly invented

PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES,

on newly discovered principles, by which the numerous inconveniences of the Spectacles now in use are entirely avoided, and every advantage secured which these articles can possibly afford in assisting the sight. In addition to that I have on hand the

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLE.

They are made on a scientific principle.

FIELD GLASSES FOR THE ARMY.

Superior to all others now in use.

Marine Spyglasses, Compound and Simple Microscopes, Opera and

Gunting Glasses, Spyglasses, Shell, Steel and Gold Frames,

Near-sighted and Cataract Spectacles.

The above mentioned articles are always kept on hand, and can be had of I. RITTENBERG, No. 67 Main Street, Evansville, Ind.

November 27, 1862.—ly

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND JEWELRY!

P. L. GEISSLER

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 28,

MAIN STREET,

(One Door above First.)

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

WHICH place he has fitted up in a beautiful style, and is now ready to wait on his numerous friends and customers with the

Largest and Finest Stock of Goods

in the market, consisting of Gent's Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Ladies' Fine Gold Watches, Gold Vest and Chatelain Chains and Necklaces, a beautiful assortment of Sets of Jewelry for Ladies and Misses, consisting of Brilliant and Opal, Onyx, and Pearl, Lava, Cameo, Coral, and plain round beautifully engraved full and half sets.

Also an elegant assortment of Gold Keys and Chains, and a splendid assortment of Seals, Seal, Locket, Pearl and Onyx Rings.

D. T. WARREN & CO.

Tip Top Gold Pens, Fine Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Holders.

All goods warranted as represented, or money refunded.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. P. L. GEISSLER.

28 Main Street, one door above First, Feb. 19-3m

Evansville, Ind.

H. P. TURNER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

HENDERSON, KY.

Will practice in Henderson, Union, Hopkins and Daviess counties, Kentucky.

Office on Main street, nearly opposite P. H. Hillyer's Bookstore. 39-7—y

J. F. CLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

Will practice in the courts of Henderson and adjoining counties.

Office—One door below Hillyer's Bookstore, up stairs. Feb. 12, 1863

NOTICE.

LODGED in jail in the town of Morganfield, Union county, Ky., on the 13th Jan'y, 1863, as a runaway, a negro man, 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs, dark complexion, and about 40 years old; says his name is SIGHTS, and belongs to Mrs. Martha Austin, Tipton county, Tennessee. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or else said slave will be dealt with according to law.

WM. MAGUIRE, Jailor Union Co.

LEWIS ZELLER,

—AT THE—

Fashionable Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon,

Main st., two doors below the Postoffice, HENDERSON, KY.

Will take great pleasure in serving his friends and the public generally in his line in a satisfactory manner. The Shop has recently been refitted in a fashionable manner, and patronage is respectfully solicited.

January 13, 1862

STILL OPEN!

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

GROCERIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

B. KOLTINSKY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALER IN

Groceries and Liquors!

At Atkinson's Old Stand, Mill Street.

HENDERSON, KY.

CHEAPEST MART

IN THE CITY!

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Henderson and surrounding country that I am truly thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me during the first three months of my stay in this city, and hope to largely increase my trade for the future.

I have just received new additions to my already large stock, and now offer to the people almost every article in the Grocery line at

Prices to Suit the Times.

My terms are CASH EXCLUSIVELY, and my motto,

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

I invite the attention of purchasers to my stock, and request an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

B. KOLTINSKY.

Henderson Academy.

THE sixth session of this School commenced on Monday, February 2, 1863, and will continue twenty weeks.

TERMS:

Common English.....\$20 00

High English and Classics.....25 00

Civil and Military Engineering, extra, each.....10 00

Incidentals.....50

March 12, 1863—

WARNER CRAIG, Proprietor

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING!

K. GEIBEL,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he may be found at his stand on Second street, two doors from the corner of Main, where he is prepared and ready at all times to execute any order in his line in a neat and fashionable style. He is determined to do business exclusively

ON THE CASH PLAN

and in no instance will credit be extended. He feels grateful for past patronage and assures the public that no pains shall be spared to merit a continuance of the same.

39-7—

CLOTHING!

GEORGE HAK

MERCHANT-TAILOR!

AND DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing,

At the old Stand of A. Hix, on Mill street, Henderson, Ky.

MAY still be found at his place of business with ready-made Clothing and a stock of Goods, ever ready to serve those who may give him a call, with any article in his line.

Terms cheap as any other house in the city. Patronage solicited.

February 8th, 1862.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

TO SMOKERS AND CHEWERS!

JOHN REICHERT,

Manufacturer of all Kinds of Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Henderson that he has removed to the stand formerly occupied by R. M. Allen, and has on hand a large stock of Tobacco and Cigars of all brands, Pipes of all kinds; Amber and Meerschaum Mouth-Pieces, and has fac every thing usually found in first-class Tobacco and Cigar Store. He would also respectfully solicit a liberal patronage at the hands of the good people of Henderson

Feb. 8th, 1862—y

S-T-1860-X,

DRAKE'S

PLANTATION BITTERS,

OR

OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

The best article now in use for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness, &c. They are an excellent after dinner Tonic, and should be found in every family.

WISHART'S

Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c. Call and get a circular.

DR. W. R. MERWIN'S

"Cherokee Preparations,"

Just received and for sale. See advertisements of these celebrated medicines in the Reporter.

F. B. CROMWELL.